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bers of the Jewish faith. It is a meaningful appeal by students in the United States for the principle of religious freedom which we cherish.

Mr. President, the continuing evidence of deliberate Soviet discrimination against members of the Jewish faith is a matter of grave concern to the citizens of free nations throughout the world. The responsibility for protest and action against Soviet anti-Semitism should not rest alone with members of the Jewish faith, but should be taken up and vigorously supported by representatives of every religious group. Unless other religious groups throughout the world appeal to the Kremlin on its behalf, Russian Jewry's doom is ordained.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include following my remarks in the RECORD the text of an article in the Christian Century by Dr. S. Andhil Fineberg, community relations consultant to the American Jewish Committee's Institute of Human Relations, further discussing this important moral issue.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Reprinted from the Christian Century]
THE FLIGHT OF SOVIET JEWS—UNLESS OTHER RELIGIOUS GROUPS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD APPEAL TO THE KREMLIN ON ITS BEHALF, RUSSIAN JEWRY'S DOOM IS ORDAINED

(By S. Andhil Fineberg)

Whether the calamity that has overtaken the Soviet Union's 3 million Jews should be publicly condemned is a momentous question. Though many Christian clergymen have endorsed appeals to Nikita Khrushchev on behalf of his Jewish subjects, some have declined on the ground that they see no difference between the misfortunes of Russian Jews and those of multitudes of others who suffer from the U.S.S.R.'s antireligious policies. "Why," they ask, "single out Soviet Jews for special concern?"

Many of the protests have been similar to the "message to Khrushchev" sponsored by the American Jewish Committee and signed by 48 leading Protestant, Catholic, Greek Orthodox, and Jewish religious leaders. It listed limitations imposed with greater severity on Jews than on others—for instance, the isolation of Jewish congregations, which are not permitted to cooperate with each other or to make contact with Jewish religious groups in other countries. The Jews' cultural rights are wholly negated and their leaders are singled out for excessive abuse.

AN END TO A CULTURE

Everyone born of Jewish parents in the U.S.S.R. is identified throughout life as a Jew on his identification papers—the internal passport which all Soviet citizens must carry. A Jew must become de-Judaized before he can take the first step on the ladder leading to success, even in those fields wherein Jews may ascend to top posts (a few rise very high in medicine, engineering, and the arts). Whatever may be the experience of individual Jews, all are aware that the government frowns on both their religion and their culture. While helping nearly all the U.S.S.R.'s other nationalities to preserve their culture, it has doomed Jewish culture to extinction.

The many hardships and injustices inflicted on Russian Jews in the process of destroying their religious and cultural moorings have been described in many books and articles, notably in the summation by Moshe

Decter in the January 1963 issue of Foreign Affairs. Unless a tourist can speak secretly without interpreter to someone who has reason to put confidence in him, he is likely to be as thoroughly hoodwinked about Jewish life in Russia as Catherine the Great was by Potemkin's facade of scenery along the Volga. But the repressions cannot be concealed from those who, speaking Russian, have traveled for many months in the Soviet Union and who have read Russian official documents and newspapers. Well informed writers—John Gunther, Harrison E. Salisbury, Maurice Hindus and others—agree that while anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union is not as open nor as virulent now as it was during Stalin's last years, the Jewish situation has been deteriorating since 1958.

DEPRIVED OF THEIR SYNAGOGUES

When Kerensky's democratic government overthrew the czarist regime, 3,000 synagogues were flourishing in the U.S.S.R.. But in 1956, according to a report made by the U.S.S.R. to the United Nations, only 450 synagogues were in existence. In 1959 there were 150 and since then the number has been reduced to less than 80. These figures have never been challenged by the Soviet propagandists, nor can they deny that synagogues are the only Jewish institutions left in the nation.

An idea of what is happening to the synagogues can be gained by noting what occurred in Lvov where synagogues had flourished for over 600 years. In November 1962, after viciously anti-Semitic newspaper articles had published attacks on the synagogue as an alleged black market center, the local Communist government closed the last synagogue in the city. In a nation where the government is officially antireligious the temptation to curry political favor by bringing such charges, however false they may be, is great. In June 1963 the building occupied by the synagogue was demolished, leaving the 30,000 Jews of Lvov with no center whatsoever.

Answering a letter from Bertrand Russell, Nikita Khrushchev in February 1962 wrote: "There is not and never has been a policy of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, because the very nature of our multinational socialist state excludes the possibility of such policy"—a statement whose falsity is demonstrated by the actual situation of Jews in the U.S.S.R.

Twenty years after the Communist revolution, in 1937, there were in the Soviet Union hundreds of Yiddish schools and many Yiddish journals, theaters, clubs and other institutions. To these institutions the Jews, as one of the hundred or so "nationalities" within the U.S.S.R., were fully entitled, as they still are, by the laws to which Khrushchev referred. In 1948 Joseph Stalin, by administrative decrees, suddenly began the final destruction of all Yiddish institutions. Among them was the world-renowned Yiddish Art Theater, whose director, Solomon Mikhoels, a faithful Communist, was executed along with hundreds of other Yiddish men of letters. Only anti-Semitism can conceivably explain these crimes against Jews, who were called "cosmopolitans," and the 5 years of persecution and terror Soviet Jewry subsequently endured.

Who was Stalin and who were his accomplices during the "black years" from 1948 through 1953? They were products of Russian communism, its exponents and lawmakers; they were the incarnation of Communist doctrines and occupied perfect positions to put them into practice. In the light of their performance, what could be more preposterous than to deny the possibility of a "policy of anti-Semitism" under Communist rule? Since Stalin's death no

new laws have been adopted nor has anything else been done to make anti-Semitism any less possible than it was before.

THE SCAPEGOAT AT HAND

It was not the strangulation of the religious and cultural existence of Soviet Jews nor the discrimination they must endure that led Bertrand Russell, Eleanor Roosevelt, Francois Mauriac, and others in March 1962 to appeal to Khrushchev on behalf of his Jewish subjects. It was the fact that on May 5, 1961, the Soviet Union had reverted to the criminology of earlier centuries and instituted laws under which the penalty for "taking property" can be death. It was not long before it became apparent that resort was being taken to anti-Semitism in order to discourage "economic crimes." Revoltingly severe measures followed, and a fantastically disproportionate number of Jews—60 to 1—were sentenced to death by shooting.

The far greater severity of sentences meted out to Jews than to others convicted for similar crimes—in some instances for a crime committed by Jewish and non-Jewish accomplices—and the publicity attending some of the trials indicated that the courts were using Jews as scapegoats for the regime's failures. "Analysis of reports of trials reveals an unmistakable pattern of hostility to Jews," reported Roscoe Drummond in the New York Herald Tribune.

It is interesting to note that exploitation of anti-Semitism by the czars had been a favorite theme of the early communists, who sought to discredit the predecessor regime. In one respect Jews were far better off then in that they were permitted to emigrate to other lands; today's Russian Jews are as captive as other people behind the Communists' Iron Curtain. They cannot live as Jews, nor can they leave.

When the subject was discussed on January 30, 1963, by the United Nations Sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minority Rights, Morris B. Abram, the U.S. member of the Subcommission, said: "I have readily admitted that American society frequently lapses from the ideal in the practice of good human relations, though I take pride in the progress which is being made here and particularly in the direction of events, which is undeniably forward. My colleague has yet to admit a single departure in practice in the U.S.S.R. from the lofty phrases of its constitution and codes."

APOLOGISTS FOR THE REGIME

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has staunch defenders. Aron Vergelis is editor of the only Yiddish journal in the Soviet Union, a bi-monthly literary magazine with a circulation of 25,000 in a nation where 472,000 people still name Yiddish as their native tongue. In September 1963 Vergelis wrote: "We who are building communism, Marxists in outlook, atheists and materialists, would never agree with those who would pull the Jewish people back to the ghetto, back to the Middle Ages." Mr. Vergelis qualifies for his job for the same negative reason that the Ministry of Cults, which controls religious matters, is headed by atheists. He spent the period from November 14 to December 4, 1963, on a cultural mission to the United States, not because he speaks for the Jews of the U.S.S.R. but because he defends his government's conduct. He and the others who now find no fault in the Soviet Union's treatment of its Jewish citizens spoke the same way during the last years of the Stalin era; at that time they filled the air with shouts of "ilar" when the truth about Stalin's outrages was publicly mentioned.

Long after Stalin's atrocities Hayim Sloves, a Paris attorney who adores the Soviet Union,

bemoaned those atrocities before an audience in New York and wailed, "We certainly did not know." He regretted "our silence at a time we should have been crying aloud." He and his conferees, who certainly heard the truth but rejected it, prefer to know nothing now about Jewish suffering in the workers' paradise.

"We did not know," Communists insist when they refer to the past. "We did not know then," cry the Germans when questioned about the Nazis' anti-Jewish outrages. "We did not know that Negroes were being mistreated," say thousands of American whites who are now crusading on behalf of Negroes but who a few years ago were totally unconcerned. Let us give these slow learners the benefit of the doubt; getting people to recognize mistreatment of the oppressed apparently requires a great deal of dramatic telling and retelling.

Persuading the Kremlin to face specific facts about the state of Jews in the Soviet Union will require a great many public appeals and remonstrances. Although they are very sensitive on the subject, the Soviet rulers have evidently not studied the complaints carefully. Otherwise they could not hope to satisfy the critics by fulminating denials, by references to Benjamin Demshitz, the only Jew in high political office, and by proffering a few statistics which when analyzed do not support their argument. One might as well expect those who condemn anti-Negro prejudice in the United States to believe that none exists because Robert C. Weaver is Administrator of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency and 11 of the 12 best batters in the National Baseball League in 1963 were Negroes.

The doom of Soviet Jews and their culture will be sealed within a decade unless those who are free to speak on their behalf do so vigorously now. Another chapter will be completed in the martyrdom of a people who ever since their ancestors accepted the covenant at Mount Sinai have celebrated an annual festival of freedom. If the ordeal of Russian Jewry is overlooked now their fate will rest all the more heavily on the conscience of mankind. There are only 10 million Jews outside the Soviet Union; their appeals will be ineffective unless others likewise intercede. The Jews of the Soviet Union desperately need the moral support of the fellowship of all the concerned, the vigilant shepherds of all religious groups.

THE GROWTH OF THE ECONOMY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, in this morning's New York Times, on the front page—and I am sure in every other newspaper across the Nation—there appeared a news item which should be very encouraging and heartening to the American people. The headline of the New York Times article reads: "Economy Grows for 38th Month, Setting a Record." The subheads read: "Expansion Period Longest for Peacetime—No Sign of Recession Is Seen—More Gains Indicated."

This feature article speaks of the incredible record of economic growth and expansion and prosperity which have continued in this country for the last 38 months.

When we consider the many problems this Nation has faced internationally, as well as the grave problems which have beset our country, with the loss of our late beloved President, John F. Kennedy, it is a tribute to the American Government and to the structure of our Government and to our economic system, as

well as to the policies of the administration, that the economy continues to grow, and at record-breaking levels.

The first paragraph in the New York Times article reads:

The U.S. economy quietly set a record today that many observers consider more important than the glowing records reported monthly in the statistics on output, employment, and income.

Later in the article appears this paragraph:

Every sign indicates that the present expansion aided by the present tax cut, has many more months to go, with both private and Government economists convinced that it will last through the rest of this year, at least.

The article continues:

One remarkable feature of the current expansion, in the view of most analysts, is that it has proceeded so long without any notable inflation.

Mr. President, I am convinced, because of the attitude of the administration, particularly the President, and because of the policies being pursued, such as the investment tax credit, the accelerated depreciation allowance, and the recent broad tax cut, both on corporate and personal income, that the economic expansion is destined to continue for many more months. It is now literally within our power to see to it that the wild fluctuations between boom and depression no longer affect the American economy.

I ask unanimous consent that the entire article may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. GORE. Reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I arise to note that the boom conditions and unprecedented profits recorded in the first quarter of 1964 occurred without benefit of or without the effect of the tax cut. The bulk of the economic effect of the tax reduction will largely be felt in the months ahead.

I applaud many of the statements of the distinguished senior Senator from Minnesota. Like the senior Senator from Minnesota, I am proud of the sustained record of economic growth. But I would not want any false claim that this is the result the tax reduction bill to go unchallenged. The tax reduction may have a stimulating effect to our economy generally. Indeed, one of the dangers of the reduction is that it may be too stimulating. The record of expansion thus far cannot be credited to the tax reduction bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Minnesota?

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ECONOMY GROWS FOR 38TH MONTH, SETTING A RECORD—EXPANSION PERIOD LONGEST FOR PEACETIME—NO SIGN OF RECESSION IS SEEN—MORE GAINS INDICATED—SOME ANALYSTS SKEPTICAL—OTHERS BELIEVE INCREASE WILL CONTINUE INDEFINITELY

(By Edwin L. Dale, Jr.)

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The U.S. economy quietly set a record today that many observ-

ers consider more important than the glowing records reported monthly in the statistics on output, employment, and income.

With another month of good business completed in April the economy today established a peacetime record in the duration of a period of expansion without recession. April was the 38th month of the current expansion, which began in March 1961, beating the former record of 37 months in 1945–48.

Some analysts maintain that the expansion from the bottom of the depression in 1933 to the recession in 1937 was longer, but this is generally regarded as a special case. Mass unemployment persisted throughout the period.

CONTINUED GROWTH INDICATED

Every sign indicates that the present expansion aided by the recent tax cut, has many more months to go, with both private and Government economists convinced that it will last through the rest of this year, at least.

The record duration for expansion, established before and during World War II, is put at 80 months.

One remarkable feature of the current expansion, in the view of most analysts, is that it has proceeded so long without any notable inflation. Although fears of a revival of inflation exists both in and out of the Government, the record to date shows 6 years of stability in wholesale prices and an unusually small upward movement of consumer prices, averaging about 1.3 percent a year.

The Consumer Price Index rose one-tenth of 1 percent in March, the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported yesterday. But this increase only wiped out the slight decline of the price index that was reported for February.

The economy now has few of the signs that in the past have indicated a recession to come—such things as rising prices, a heavy buildup of inventories, a leveling or decline in corporate profits, or an overrapid buildup of new industrial capacity.

One remarkable feature of the current expansion, in the view of most analysts, is that it has proceeded so long without any notable inflation. Although fears of renewed inflation exist both in and out of the Government, the record to date shows 6 years of stability in wholesale prices and an unusually small rise in consumer prices—about 1.3 percent a year.

While most businessmen and many private analysts are skeptical, some top Government economists have a genuine hope that the present expansion can be kept going more or less indefinitely. They do not predict this, but the latest report of the President's Council of Economic Advisers said there was nothing inevitable about recessions.

EUROPE AN EXAMPLE

Depending partly on how various economic indicators are judged, it can be argued that the nations of Western Europe have not had a recession since 1954. The only interruption in 10 years of sustained expansion was a dip in 1958. It was so brief and so mild it could hardly be termed a "recession."

It is with the hope of indefinite continuation of the present American expansion that President Johnson and Walter W. Heller, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, have recently begun to talk about the possibility of another tax cut in a few years.

According to the Council's analysis, the continued expansion of the economy will inevitably generate a large budget surplus, even at the newly reduced tax rates. Such a surplus, in the Council's view, could be a drag on the economy, by reducing potential demand.

Assuming a surplus to be undesirable in the then-existing circumstances of the econ-